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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1836.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

We *present* our subscribers to day with a copy of our *Silk Manual*, and respectfully ask them to accept it as an earnest of our desire to render our services acceptable to them, and of our unceasing efforts to advance their interests by all attainable means. When we first announced our intention of compiling this work, we stated it to be our determination to translate the matter to our columns; but finding that its publication *there*, would probably interfere with the insertion of other valuable agricultural matter daily pressing itself upon our attention, we determined that *we would incur the additional expense of having an edition expressly struck off for our patrons.* We were influenced, in this conclusion, by the belief that the *Manual* would be much more convenient in the *pamphlet form*, than if spread through a series of successive numbers of our paper. As *now presented*, the reader can, by turning to its copious *index*, find, in an instant, any thing connected with the culture he may desire; and it will, of course, remain as a portable guide for all who may feel disposed to enter into the business, and thus very essentially promote this great branch of agricultural industry. The making of money out of this work never entered into our calculations. Our aim from the beginning was to place the subject before the agricultural community in its proper light, believing that when we should have so done, nothing more would be required to awaken a becoming zeal in favor of the silk culture. We knew that agriculturists, like other men, must be convinced that their interests will be promoted in order to induce them to adopt any new branch of industry, or to engage in any untried experiment. To effect our purpose, after examining the whole field, which the investigation of the subject laid open to us, we found all that was necessary to be done was to present an unvarnished tale to the public—to shew by illustrations from what had been done, what might reasonably be expected to be realized from the culture. If we shall have succeeded in these our objects, all that we contemplated will have been achieved, and we shall be willing to look for our reward to that rich harvest of feeling, which a consciousness of disinterested motives and well intentioned exertions never fail to secure.

DEEP PLOUGHING—MR. CRAVEN'S ADDRESS.

We insert in another part of this day's paper, an essay read before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle county, Virginia, by *John H. Craven*, Esq. It is a plain comprehensive detail of the system of husbandry pursued by that gentleman, which we take especial pleasure in commending to the attentive perusal of our readers. His views with respect to *deep ploughing*, are just such as we have entertained for years, and we are happy to find ourself sustained by the opinion of so enlightened a practical farmer, as we understand Mr. Craven to be. We have seen a most singular instance of the regeneration of an exhausted estate in our own vicinity, *principally by means of deep ploughing*; but independently of this, the common sense of the practice would be sufficient to recommend it to our adoption. It is very happily remarked by Mr. *Craven, that "just as deep as your plough goes, will your soil be,"* and we believe it. But then it is said,—if you plough deep on light sandy soils and break the "*crown*" of the subsoil, the manure will all filtrate and be lost to the growing crop; that the clay which may be turned up, affording no nourishment, will serve only by its tenacious and binding qualities, to impair the growth of the plant, and lessen its rate of yield. We reject these opinions altogether. It is a well settled principle that the heaviest bodies will always sink to the bottom, being carried thither by their own superior specific gravity. If this be well grounded with respect to other bodies, why should it not hold good in regard to soils? —and if it do hold good, have we not a right to believe that the clay being heavier than the sandy soil, will at every occurence of rain be precipitated, thus again restoring to the original occupant the possession of the surface-position. If this supposition be well based, then the great bug-bear of breaking up the "crown" of the subsoil, is but a thing of fancy, after all.

But let us look at this subject in another light. Suppose that, by breaking this *consecrated 'crown,'* we cause the clay of which it is composed, to be mixed up with the sand, what then is the consequence? Why, we produce what is so desirable in agriculture—a *loam.* But, from the very nature of things, the admixture of these bodies, clay and sand, does not produce a *rich* loam. Be it even so. We freely admit this objection to the fullest extent; but then it is not by any means formidable in our eyes; for the application of alimentary and calcareous manures—barn yard, or stable manure, lime and ashes, and a ploughing in of a vegetable lay, will cure this evil. If by the operation of ploughing, we should produce a union of these distinct bodies, and thus create a *loam*, surely that would be a most desirable result, as by so doing we would give being, as it were, to a new body, competent of itself, not only to retain all manures which might be applied to it, but also, to retain moisture sufficiently long for all the purposes of healthful vegetation. We do not pretend to affirm, that, by a single process of ploughing, this *union* will take place; but we would maintain in all courtesy, that at each deep ploughing, more or less of these two bodies will become permanently mixed, and that each operation will give to the surface-soil more and more capacity to retain the clay, until ultimately there will be a perfect commingling and admixture of the respective masses.

We would ask, what good purpose does the preservation of the "*crown*" of the subsoil answer? If it prevents the *descent* of the manures, it *must also* prevent that of the rain water, because it can only be by the process of soaking, or absorbing, that the nutritive property of manure can be thus lost, as we all know that the *tendency* of the volatile principle contained in it, which is eliminated by fermentation, is to *ascend.* If water be thus detained, a question arises, whether the unhealthy action, which in a rainy season, would be generated, would not more than counterbalance any possible good resulting from the retention of the manure. We know very well, that, without the subsoil is sufficiently porous to admit of percolation, a diseased existence must supervene; for there are but few of the family of vegetables that can exist in a soil laboring under a super-

saturation of water. May we not then without doing violence to reason, or entrenching upon common sense, conclude, that, if a gradual draining of fluid substances be essential to a salutary action in the growing plant, by a judicious mixing of tenacious subsoil with its more porous superincumbent surface-neighbor, that we will bring about that precise condition of soil so much desired?

We would ask those who advocate ploughing but 4 and 5 inches deep in light sandy soils, whether the roots of the plant do not penetrate beyond that depth? If they do, the next question occurs, how do they derive nourishment after they have passed the rubicon of this much cherished "crown of the subsoil?" Respectable writers contend that the nutrition which sustains vegetable life, is taken up by means of *mouths* at the extreme points of the tap and lateral roots. If this doctrine be true, then the quantity of aliment taken up must be reduced in proportion to the number of roots which pass through the subsoil, because as a natural consequence, the plants, to the extent to which their food is thus curtailed, will be retarded in their growth.

Why is it that alluvial bottoms are more congenial to corn and other long rooted plants?—because the soil being *deeper*, and offering no resistance to the roots, they penetrate farther, and the plants thus derive a greater quantum of nourishment, than when planted in a more tenacious earth, where they are confined and circumscribed in their search after food.

One of the most intelligent of European writers, says:

"The constitutional qualities of gravels point out the propriety of *ploughing them deep*, so that the surface-soil may be augmented, and greater room given to the growth of the plants cultivated on them. A shallow-ploughed gravel can stand no excess of weather, however enriched by manure. It is burnt up by a day or two of drought, and it is almost equally injured by an excessive fall of rain, unless the *pan* or firm bottom, which such soils easily gain, be frequently broken through by *deep* ploughing."

Thus we have good authority for deep ploughing, with respect to *gravels;* and if it be necessary for them, we can see no good reason why the same principle would not apply with equal force to sands; for the necessity for increasing the surface-soil, is just as apparent in the one case as in the other. If a shallow-ploughed gravel cannot withstand *excess* of weather, neither can sands, unless they be deeply ploughed, as the same cause which operates injuriously in the one instance, would do so, also, in the other. Unless, says our author, the "pan or firm bottom be frequently broken through by deep ploughing, it is burnt up by a day or two of drought." And why is shallow-ploughed gravels thus easily deprived of their moisture?—because, in the first place, from the shallowness of the soil submitted to the operation of the plough, and its exposure, to its entire depth, to the influence of the sun and air, the evaporation is carried on more rapidly than it would have been, had the earth been fallowed to greater depth—and secondly, because as the plants have to depend altogether for nourishment, as well as moisture, upon what their roots extract above the *pan* or crown of the sub-stratum, when that shall have been deprived of the usual supply, the plants must, as a natural consequence, suffer from the absence of those sources of nutrition and moisture, which had theretofore preserved them in freshness and vigor.

Let us look at the objections urged against the practice.

An English author says:

"On thin clays and barren sands, the benefit of deep ploughing is very questionable; especially when such are incumbent on a till bottom, or where the subsoil is of a yellow-ochre nature: such when turned up, being little better than poison to the surface, unless highly impregnated with alluvial compost, the effect of which expels the poisonous substance contained in this kind of subsoil, and gives a fertility to the whole mass more decisively permanent, than would follow a heavy application of the best rotten dung."

Sir *John Sinclair*, says, that "deep ploughing is highly advantageous upon every soil, excepting those where the substratum is of an *ochry sand.*"

Sir *Humphrey Davy*, says:

"Deep ploughing may be a very profitable practice in a rich thick soil, and in a fertile shallow soil, situated upon cold clay or sandy subsoil, it may be extremely prejudicial."

Again, Sir Humphrey, says:

"The depth of the furrow in ploughing must depend upon the nature of the soil, and of the subsoil. In rich, clayey soils, the furrow can scarcely be too deep; and in *sands unless the subsoil continues some principles noxious to vegetables, the same practice should be adopted.* When the roots are deep, they are less liable to be injured, either by excess of rain, or drought; the layers shoot forth their radicles into every part of the soil; and the space from which the nourishment is derived, is more considerable, than when the seed is superficially inserted in the soil."

It is very evident from the authorities here quoted, that the objections to deep ploughing arise more from an apprehension of the *properties* of the subsoil to be disturbed, than from the disturbance itself; that it is the dread of turning up a noxious substance, and not any apprehension of danger to ensue from the precipitation of the living principles of the surface soil. With respect to the *general utility* of deep ploughing, there is a universal concurrence of opinion, with the exception before referred to, and the evil of that exception is furnished with a remedy—"*alluvial compost*" is the antidote for the bane, and where that may be wanting in the surface soil, a substitute may be provided by the husbandman to neutralize the deleterious effects of the substratum which may be turned up. Alluvial compost, is nothing more than the decomposition of *vegetable* substances, mixed, in many instances, with calcareous matter, in some form or other; and certainly it will not be pretended that the absence of these cannot be supplied.

Having shewn by the arguments furnished by the objectors, that there is no objection, which cannot be removed, against deep ploughing, let us see what is said as regards the advantages of the practice, generally.

Sir John Sinclair, says:

"Deep ploughing is likewise of great consequence to every species of plant, furnishing not only more means of nourishment to their roots, but above all, by counteracting the injurious consequences of either too wet or dry a season. This is a most important consideration, for if the season be wet, there is a greater depth of soil to absorb the moisture, so that the plants are not likely to have their roots immersed in water; and in a dry season, it is still more useful, for in the lower part of the cultivated soil, *there is thus a reservoir* of moisture, which is brought up to the roots of the plants, by the evaporation which the heat of the sun occasions. By deep ploughing, also, the ground may be more effectually cleared of roots and weeds of every description; in particular, it is the best mode of eradicating thistles. By deep ploughing, animal and vegetable manures, which have such a tendency to rise to the surface, are properly covered. This cannot be done by shallow ploughing, in consequence of which, much of the value of such manure is lost. And, by deep ploughing a heavier crop is raised, than can be got from a shallow furrow."

Will an agriculturist ask for more conclusive reasons in support of the propriety of deep ploughing? We think not—and unless he can prove that the crops which grow on sandy soils require less nourishment, have shorter roots, are better adapted to withstand the alternate effects of *wet* and *drought*, than those which grow on more tenacious soils, he must, we think, conclude that deep ploughing in sandy soils, would be especially promotive both of the growth and yield of the plants which may be raised on them.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

AN ESSAY,

Read before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle.

In obedience to a resolution of the Society requiring of me an essay upon some agricultural subject, I shall proceed, hastily, to give, first, some general views on the subject of ploughing. Deep ploughing, is certainly the first great step towards

improvement; it not only facilitates the improvement of the land, but it is a safeguard against the drought, and also the washing rains of summer, which we often suffer from,—especially the corn crop. But the great advantages resulting from deep ploughing do not stop here—by it, you bury all seed injurious to the land and crop so deep, that they never vegetate, leaving a clean surface for the seed sown. Good ploughing, however, cannot be done, without good ploughs, of which we have very few. The M'Cormick plough, when well made, is a good plough for light foul land, but it has not sufficient strength for rough, or turfy land; and I have never seen one that would stand a draught of three strong horses, and that would not get out of order in one season, and often in one day.

The plough which I think best adapted to our soil, and would recommend to the Society, is the bar-share. I have used this plough for more than thirty years, and I believe the improvement of my farm is more indebted to good ploughing than any thing else. I will endeavor to exhibit one for the inspection of the members of the Society, and would urge them to adopt some mode by which they could be produced.—The bar share has many advantages over any other plough,—one great advantage is the coulter, another is the peculiar shape of the mould board, which does not offer so great a resistance to the surface, and at the same time turns the soil more effectually. I have been ploughing from eight to twelve inches deep with this plough ever since I have been farming, without ever in one single instance injuring my land, but on the contrary, greatly to its improvement.

There is, however, one great mystery with respect to deep ploughing, which I have not been able to solve to my satisfaction, and which I would like some of the members of the Society, more conversant with the subject than myself, to explain; it is this—no matter how much clay you turn up in flushing your land, in one season it all disappears, and you see nothing but good soil again upon the surface. One more observation upon the subject of deep ploughing, and I shall then pass to another important subject connected with agriculture. It is certainly very desirable to have a deep soil for profitable cultivation, and if nature has not provided it, art must be resorted to. Long experience has convinced me of this fact, that just as deep as your plough goes, so deep will your soil be.

I will now submit a few remarks on the second step towards improving,—that is, the carefully making and taking care of manure. How few of us make one half of what we might, and how very important an item it is, in the account of farming? There are many opinions as to the time, and mode of using it. Convenience has always dictated the time, the quantity being the greatest object with me. I have always thought it unimportant whether you make use of it on the surface, or plough it under. By using it on the surface, the first crop derives a greater benefit from it than by ploughing it under,—but by ploughing it under, the second and succeeding crops derive a greater benefit, than by using it on their surface, and is to be preferred, except for the wheat crop, which I think best to harrow in with the wheat. One advantage, however, of the surface mode, is, that the clover is more apt to succeed well, on soils not particularly kind to the production of that invaluable crop. As there are other subjects to which I wish to call the attention of the Society, I should be consuming more of its time than the present occasion would admit of, were I to dwell more lengthily upon this important branch of my essay.

I would now invite the attention of the Society to the great advantage to be derived from having a farm entirely rid of all pests to which our soil is so liable. Long experience has proved to me, that a farm of this character, may be worked to a greater advantage with almost half the number of hands, than one infested with pests, such as thistle, mullein, St. John's wort, wild carrot, and many others, not less objectionable and equally injurious to the land.—The remedy which I have adopted is to keep a large stock of cattle, I am very well aware that this is considered by many (and some judicious farmers too) as bad management; but I have found that my farm, if not improved as fast, is at least clean, and improvement is facilitated; and, it is in fact almost the only mode of getting rid of the *sassafras*.

Another very important subject to which your attention is invited, and one attended with economy to the farmer, (which is certainly an important consideration and recommendation to any plan connected with the operations of a farm) is that of stone fencing, which is indeed "killing two birds with one stone:" for while you are moving a great pest, you are securing to yourself a lasting fence, and one that is no inconsiderable ornament to your farm. My farm is nearly half enclosed with a fence of this kind, and I find it much cheaper than cutting and hauling rails every few years. There are a great variety of opinions as to the best mode of constructing a stone fence,—but I have found the following to be the most durable, or, in other words, least liable to tumble. It is of course important to give the stone work depth of foundation sufficient to place it beyond the influence of the frost. The fence should be 8 feet wide at the base, and 3 feet high, and from 6 to 8 inches on the top; upon this place a lasting rail either of chesnut or heart pine. At intervals of 8 feet, I let into the ground locust stakes, on both sides inclining to the wall and crossing on the rail; in the lock or cross of the stakes, another rail is placed, which keeps the entire fence perfectly secure; a fence on this plan, may be said, to be "as lasting as the hills."

Observing some time since a piece from the Gennesee Farmer, on fattening hogs with apples, I was induced this year to make a trial of it, and I now take pleasure in communicating the result to the Society. In June last my hogs were poor and diseased. I put them into my orchard to let them get the benefit of the apples, and to my agreeable surprise, in a few weeks, my hogs in the orchard were much fatter than those which had been fed on corn, and continued to thrive until they were entirely fat, not having had one grain of corn—and I would venture at this time, to challenge a comparison with any lot of hogs that can be produced.

I sincerely hope that others may be induced, from this experiment, to turn their apples into pork, instead of permitting them to fall and rot upon the ground.

I conclude my humble contributions to the society, by offering to you, gentlemen members, my unfeigned thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. JOHN H. CRAVEN.

[Gleanings from English Works.]

THE SHORT HORNS.

Whatsoever differences of opinion may prevail respecting the comparative merits of our several breeds of cattle, it must be admitted that the short horns present themselves to notice under circumstances of peculiar interest. Possessing in an eminent degree a combination of qualities which have generally been considered incompatible, and rendered irresistibly attractive to the eye by their splendid frame, and beautifully varied colors, it is not surprising that they have become objects of public curiosity; that they have realized for their breeds enormous sums of money; and that, throughout our island, and in every foreign country where agriculture is attended to, they are in increasing request.

It might tend to throw much light on the science of breeding, could these animals be traced, in the progress of their improvement, to an earlier period than has heretofore been found possible. Of the extent of that improvement we may, however, from a case, discover resemblance just sufficient to support the belief in a very remote alliance, but there all similarity will cease.

From the earliest periods to which we have any accounts of breeds of cattle, the counties of Durham and York have been celebrated for their short-horns, but principally, in the first instance, on account of their reputation as extraordinary milkers. To recite their recorded feats at the pail, would be to invite incredulity; but it may be asserted on the best evidence, that, taken as a breed, they have never in this particular been equalled. The cattle so distinguished were always, as now, very different from the improved race. They were generally of large size, thin skinned, sleek-haired, bad handlers, rather delicate in constitution, coarse in the offal, and strikingly defective in the substance of the girth in the fore-quarters. As milkers, they were most excellent, but when put to fatten, as the foregoing description will indicate, were found slow feeders, producing an inferior quality of meat, not marbled or mixed as fat and lean, and in some cases, the latter was found of a particularly dark hue. Such, also, are the unimproved short-horns of the present day, and the distinction cannot be too frequently asserted, because they are in many cases, considered as specimens of the improved breed, and have actually been resorted to in trials as to the comparative aptitude of animals to fatten,—trials which it is evident they could not successfully sustain.

A period of more than eighty years has now elapsed, since the short-horns, on the bank of the River Tees, hence called the Teeswater breed, had assumed a very different character to that contained in the foregoing description. In color they resembled the improved short-horns, being occasionally red, red and white, and roan, though the last named color was not then so prevalent as now. They then possessed a fine mellow skin

and flesh, good hair and light offal, particularly wide carcasses, and fore-quarters of extraordinary depth and capacity. When slaughtered their proof was extraordinary, and many instances are recorded of the wonderful weight of their inside fat.

The remarkable difference which existed between the Teeswater and the old improved short-horns may, with propriety, be ascribed to a spirit of improvement which has sometime manifested itself among the breeders of the banks of the Tees, whose laudable efforts were well seconded by the very superior land in the vicinity of that river. No reasonable doubts can be entertained that they proceeded on a judicious system of crossing with other breeds, because it was utterly impossible to raise such a stock as the Teeswater from pure short-horn blood. One cross to which they referred, was in all probability, the white wild breed; and if this conjecture be well-founded, it will be apparent whence the short-horns derived a color so prevalent among them.

It is also asserted that, about the period in question, Sir William St. Quinton, of Scampton, imported bulls and cows from Holland, which were crossed with the stock of the country. It would tend to little advantage to proceed with conjectures, as to what other breeds were resorted to, if any: this much is certain, that great improvement was soon manifested, and a valuable variety established, as the following instances will prove.

Mr. Millbanks, of Birmingham, one of the leading improvers, bred and slaughtered an ox, which at five years old, weighed four quarters, one hundred and fifty stones, of fourteen pounds to the stone, 2,100 lbs. producing 16 stones of tallow, 224 lbs.: and a cow bred from his stock, slaughtered by Mr. Sharter, of Chilton, 12 years old, weighed upwards of 100 stones, 1540 lbs.

From Mr. Millbanks' time, the Teeswater cattle continued to sustain their excellence and celebrity in various hands, until Mr. Charles Colling adopted them, when he manifested a superiority of skill as a breeder, which, in a very brief period secured him an ample fortune.

Whatever had been the merits of the Teeswater cattle, it is certain Mr. Colling greatly improved them; and though it has been asserted that his success was the result of chance, arising from the possession of an animal, with the merits of which, it is supposed, he was at one period unacquainted, the writer of this article is of opinion that Mr. Colling's success resulted from a deliberate and well considered plan. He found the Teeswater like all other extravagantly large cattle, frequently of loose make and disproportion. He was sensible, also, of the difficulty of breeding with any thing like certainty, *large good* animals; and though he has declined on all occasions to throw any light on his views and proceedings, the writer thinks he can detect, in the very outset, and through the progress of his practice, a resolution to reduce the size of this breed, and at the same time, and by that means, to improve its form. This is supposed to have effected, in the first instance, through the medium of a bull called "*Hubback*," an animal respecting which there has been much controversy, principally concerning the purity of his blood, a question now of little importance, because it is admitted on all hands that Mr. Colling adopted another cross, which prevails in a majority of superior short-horns of the present day. It may, notwithstanding, be a matter of interest to state a few particulars respecting this bull.

Without entering on an inquiry by what circumstances *Hubback's* title to be considered of pure blood is supported or weakened, it may suffice to observe that it appears probable he possessed on one side the imported blood. The possessor of his dam was a person in indigent circumstances and grazed his cow in the highways. When afterwards she was removed to good land, near Darlington, she became so fat that she did not again breed; and her son having the same feeding propensity, in a high degree, was useful as a bull during a very short period. The quality of his flesh, hide and hair, are supposed to have been seldom equalled, and as he was smaller than the Teeswater cattle, he was eminently calculated to forward Mr. Colling's views.

It has been remarked that we have at present no superior horse on the turf, which does not boast the blood of the Godolphin Arabian; so it may be asserted that we have no superior short-horns which do not claim descent nearly or remotely, from Hubback.

After the use of this bull, Mr. Charles Colling proceeded with singular success to produce from time to time, superior animals; and the number of bulls he disposed of by letting was highly encouraging. But the circumstance which brought the improved short-horns into most extensive notice was the production of the "*Durham Ox*," an animal which speaks volumes in favor of even a single cross of this blood; for the ox was the produce of a common cow, which had been put to Favorite. At five years old the Durham ox was sold to Mr. Bulmer, of Harmby, near Bedale for public exhibition, at the price of £140: this was in February, 1801. He was at that time computed to weigh 168 stones, of 14 lbs., his live weight being 216 stones;* [which at fourteen lbs. to the stone is 3024 lbs.] and this extraordinary weight did not arise from his superior size, but from the excessive ripeness of his points. Mr. Bulmer having obtained a carriage for his conveyance, travelled with him five weeks, and then sold him and the carriage, at Rotherdam, to Mr. John Day, on the 14th of May, 1801, for £250.

	l	*s*	*d*
On the 14th of May, Mr. Day, could have sold him for	525	0	0
On the 13th of June, for	1,000	0	0
On the 8th July, for	2,000	0	0

Mr. Day travelled with him nearly six years, through the principal parts of England and Scotland, till at Oxford, on the 19th of February, 1807, the ox dislocated his hip-bone, and continued in that state till the 15th April, when he was about to be slaughtered, and notwithstanding he must have lost considerably in weight, during those eight weeks of illness, his carcass weighed—

	Imp. stones	lbs.	
Four quarters	165	12	
Tallow	11	2	
Hide	10	2	—2640lbs.

This was his weight at 11 years old, under all the disadvantages of travelling in a jolting carriage, and eight weeks of painful illness. Had he been kept quietly at Kelton, and fed until seven years old, there is little doubt but he would have weighed more than he did at ten years old, at which age Mr. Day stated his live weight to have been nearly 3,400 weight, or 270 stones, from which if fifty be taken for offal, it leaves the weight of the carcass 220 stones.

It is a well ascertained fact, that during his career as a breeder, Mr. Colling tried several experiments in crossing, and the breeds to which he resorted on these occasions, being very considerably smaller than the *short-horns*, this circumstance, tends to corroborate the writer's opinion, that he considered it desirable to reduce their size. The cross with the *Kyloe* led to no results worthy enumeration; but that with the *polled galloway* must not be passed over without comment. Before stating the circumstances attending this experiment, it may be proper to observe, that no breed of cattle promised so successful a cross with the short-horns as the *galloway*. They were calculated, by their deep massive frames and short legs to bring the short-horns nearer the ground, and to dispose their weight in a more compact manner; their hardy habits would be essentially useful, and the quality of their flesh and hair were such as to render the experiment still more safe. Add to this, that they could be obtained of a red color, and we are prepared to admit, even without the sanction of a successful experiment, that they were admirably adapted to cross with the short-horns standing frequently too high from the gound, not very well ribbed home, and not seldom of a loose disjointed frame.

To this breed Mr. Colling resolved to resort; and though at the time when he did so, the event was regarded with some degree of ridicule by the pure-blood advocates, and comments passed which would have deterred ordinary men from the exercise of their judgment, but Mr. Colling persisted.

He was much favored by circumstances in promoting his object, which was to take one cross, and then breed back to the short-horns,—the only course by the way, in which crossing can be successfully adopted. To breed from the produce of a cross directly among themselves, will lead to the results which have induced many persons, without due consideration, to believe conclusive against crossing; but to take one cross, and then return and adhere to one breed, will in the course of a few generations be found to stamp a variety with sufficient certainty.

On this subject the writer is able to avail himself of the evidence of a gentleman who has addressed a communication on the subject, to the conductor of the *British Farmer's Magazine*, which is so pertinent to the present subject, that the temptation to take an extract is irresistible. It is as follows:—"In the 27th number of your valuable Magazine, when giving an account of my two years-old steer, you also give an extract from my letter on the advantages of

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Note by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

*This weight is less than that of the splendid bull, Emperor, raised by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pennsylvania; he weighed 3,-714 lbs., which is 690 more than the weight of the great Durham ox, which gave the first impetus to that celebrity which has subsequently been awarded the Durhams every where.

crossing cows of different breeds, with improved short-horned bulls; and in confirmation of this opinion, (not hastily adopted, but the result of several years' practical experience, and a close attention to the experiments of several friends during the last seventeen years) I send you the portrait and a short account of a two-year old Durham and Devon heifer of mine, lately slaughtered by Mr. William Daniel, (of Avergavenny) and accompany it with a few brief statements of the advantages derived from this system by several of my own personal friends.

"His heifer was the second cross, and was of a light grey color. She weighed 35 scores and 8 lbs.; rough fat 98 lbs. She was allowed to be the fattest and best beast of her age, in all points, ever seen in Avergavenny. She had a dead calf about 6 weeks before Christmas; was dried the 17th January, and killed the 10th of June. She sold for £19. 3. 6d.

Her live weight on the 8th June, was 1232 lbs.
do do 17th January, 840

Increase in 140 days 392 lbs.

"Being aware that strong prejudice and much incredulity existed on the subject of crossing, I courted the attention of all the respectable farmers, breeders, and feeders in this neighborhood.—Many came to see her when first put up, and repeatedly afterwards during the five months she was feeding; and they all concurred in saying she went on faster than any beast they had ever seen. She never had any oil cake.

"I have seen many excellent beasts bred from improved short-horn bulls, and long-horn cows; indeed, I never knew one of these bulls put to any cow where the produce was not superior to the dam; but the cross which I advocate, and with which I am best acquainted, is that with the *Devon* cow.† I have uniformly remarked that each succeeding cross was attended with a proportionate improvement, in size, quality of flesh, and aptitude to fatten. In every instance they have shewn themselves superior milkers, and stand to the pail till within six or eight weeks of calving, and several instances have come under my own knowledge where they have never been dry since they first calved; and so highly are they prized as milkers, that a friend of mine, who hired out dairies, informed me that the dairymen gave him 2£ per year per cow, more for the half and three quarter bred than they would give for cows of other breeds.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"An opinion generally prevails that the Short-horns are unfitted for work, and in some respects it is admitted they are so, but the correct reason has not been assigned, and the question may fairly come briefly under notice. That they are able and willing to work the writer knows, from one in particular among many instances. He has now a team of two-years' old steers, working constantly nine hours a day; a system he would by no means recommend, and forced on him by circumstances connected with entrance on a new farm, at present ill adapted to grazing cattle.—They work admirably; but surely cattle which, as the preceding account proves, will go as profitably to the butcher at two years old as any other breed at three, and as many even at four, ought never, as a general rule to be placed in the yoke. No beast in the present advanced state of breeding, ought to be put upon a system which arose out of the necessity of obtaining compensation by work for the loss attending a tardy maturity. But where it may be convenient, the Short-horns, particularly the bulls, work admirably, as their great docility promises; and there are many operations going on in every farm, which a bull would be judiciously employed in performing. And as the bulls of this breed are apt to become useless, from acquiring too much flesh in a state of confinement, moderate work might, in most cases, prove beneficial for such as are intended for use at home.

"As was before observed, the specimens which accompany this account will render little comment necessary on their form. With deference, however, it is submitted to the breeders of Short-horns, that they should avoid breeding from too close affinities, and while they steer clear of coarseness, should require a sufficiency of *masculine* character in their males. The portrait of Lord Althorp's bull Firby evinces this requisite in a proper degree. He has also—but, indeed, it is only part of the other; for without it good masculine character cannot exist—an excellent *loin*. This is a point in which many short-horns are rather defective, and it is one of infinite importance. Add to this, that if, in many instances, the length of the carcass were abated, as well as that of the legs, a hardier animal, with equal size, and on a more profitable scale, would be produced. The facilities for making this improvement are sufficiently numerous, the Short-horns being now more generally diffused. That wide diffusion also multiplies the means of selecting for milk; a quality which should not be lost sight of; for it is the *combination* of perfections which has conferred, and will perpetuate, the superiority of this breed of cattle.

PORTRAIT OF LORD ALTHORP'S BULL.

The color of the improved short-horns are red or white, or a mixture of the two, combining in endless variety, and producing very frequently most brilliant effect. The white it is probable, they obtained from an early cross with the wild breed; and whenever this color shows itself, it is accompanied, more or less, with a red tinge on the extremity of the ear: a distinctive character, also, of the wild cattle. *No pure improved short-horns* are found of any colors but those above named. There is a large coarse short-horn, prevailing particularly in Lincolnshire, denominated in the quotations of the Smithfield markets, '*Lincolns*,' and generally sold at prices below those of any other cattle. These are frequently black, black and white, blue and dun; but they have no further affinity with the improved short-horns, than as the latter have been referred to for their improvement, which has been accomplished to a considerable degree. A similar description of large, coarse short-horns, of these objectionable colors—for they generally accompany a bad quality of flesh—prevails in some of the midland counties. They are great consumers of food, gutty, and particularly low and bad in the loins, with excessively heavy shoulder blades. The owners of this stock, however, are crossing with the improved breed; but the dairy farmers of Gloucestershire are so much alive to the superiority of the Short-horns, that they lay hold with avidity of any thing which approaches them in color, or is called by the name. Indeed should this breed continue to obtain the requisite attention, to maintain it in its present excellence, it is not too much to suppose that it will, before long, alter the character of the cattle in most of the great breeding districts. It would have been thought incredible some years ago, but is nevertheless the fact, that they are treading closely on the strongholds even of the Herefords; and an observing traveller who sees their colors starting to view in very unwonted situations, must pronounce them universal intruders.

A milch cow, good for the pail as long as she is wanted, and then quickly got into marketable condition, should have a long and rather small head. A large headed cow will seldom fatten, or give much milk. The eye should be bright, yet

†The splendid cow Flora raised by, and recently belonging to, Mr. Barnitz, is a striking proof of the justness of this remark—she being ¾ Short-horn, ¼ *Devon.—Ed. Far. & Gar.*

with a peculiar placidiness and quietness of expression; the chaps thin, and the horns small.—The neck should not be so thin as that which common opinion has given to the milch cow. It may be thin towards the head, but it must soon begin to thicken, and especially when it approaches the shoulder. The dew lap should be small; the breast, if not so wide as in some that have an unusual disposition to fatten, yet very far from being narrow, and it should project before the legs; the chine to a certain degree fleshy, and even inclining to fulness, the girth behind the shoulder should be deeper than it is usually found in the Short-horn; the ribs should spread out wide, so as to give as globular a form as possible to the carcass, and each should project farther than the preceding one to the very loins, so that, after all, the milch cow must be a little wider below than above, yet as much breadth as can possibly be afforded to the more valuable parts. She should be well formed across the hips and on the rump, and with greater length there than the milker generally possesses, or if a little too short, not heavy. If she stands a little long on the legs, it must not be too long. The thighs somewhat thin, with a slight tendency to crookedness, or being sickle hammed behind; the tail thick at the upper part, the tapering below; and she should have a mellow hide and little coarse hair. Common consent has given to her large milk veins, and although the subcutaneous or milk vein has nothing to do with the udder, but conveys the blood from the forepart of the chest and sides, to the inguinal vein, yet a large milk vein certainly indicates a strongly developed vascular system—one favorable to secretion generally, and to that of the milk among the rest.

The last essential in a milch cow that we shall mention, is the udder, rather inclining to be large in proportion to the size of the animal but not too large. It must be sufficiently capacious to contain the proper quantity of milk, but not too bulky, lest it should thicken and become loaded with fat. The skin of the udder should be thin, and free from lumps in any part of it. The teats should be of moderate size; at equal distances from each other every way, and of equal size from the udder to nearly the end, where they should run into a kind of point. When they are too large near the udder, they permit the milk to flow down too freely from the bag, and lodge in them; and when they are too broad at the extremity, the orifice is often so large that the cow cannot retain her milk after the bag begins to be full and heavy. The udder should be of nearly equal size before and behind, or if there is any difference, it should be broader and fuller before than behind.

Mr. Colling's short-horn bull *Bolingbroke* was put to a beautiful *red-polled Galloway* cow, and the produce being a bull calf, was in due time, put to *Johanna*, a pure short,—she also producing a bull calf. This grandson of Bolingbroke was the sire of the cow, Lady, by another pure short horn dam, and from Lady has sprung the highly valuable family of improved short-horns, termed, in reproach, the *alloy*. How far the alloy was derogatory let facts testify.

It will probably be admitted that the prejudice against this cross was at the highest at the time of Mr. Charles Colling's sale. The blood had then been little, if at all, introduced to other stocks, and it was manifestly the interest, whatever might be the inclination, of the many breeders who had it not, to assume high ground for the pure blood, and to depreciate the alloy. Under these untoward circumstances for the alloy, what said public opinion, unequivocally certified by the stroke of the auctioneer's hammer? *Lady*, before mentioned, at 14 years old sold for 206 guineas. *Countess*, her daughter, 9 years old, for 400 guineas. *Laura*, another daughter, 4 years old, for 210 guineas. *Major* and *George*, two of her sons, the former 3 years old, the latter a calf, for 200 guineas and 150 guineas, besides a number of others, more remotely descended from Lady, which all sold at high prices—in fact, in a sale of 48 lots, realizing *l.*7115 17s., Lady and her descendants sold for a larger sum than any other family obtained. *Comet*, by Favorite, sold for 1000 guineas---bull calves under a year old sold from 50 to 170 guineas; heifers from 35 to 206 guineas, and heifer calves under a year old from 25 to 106 guineas.

[From the statement, in detail, of Mr. Colling's sale, which has been published before in extenso in this work, it appears that

17 cows were sold for	*l.*2802	9	0
11 bulls	2361	9	0
7 bull calves	687	15	0
7 heifers	942	18	0
5 heifer calves	321	6	0
	*l.*7115	17	0=$31,593 95]

* * * * *

"The writer has known many instances of the highest bred short horns giving upwards of 4 gallons, wine measure, of milk, night and morning; and it is certain that attention only is requisite on the part of the breeder to perpetuate this quality in any desirable extent. While on this subject, it is proper to observe, that the excessive quantities of milk obtained from the improved; but a moderately good milker of the latter kind will be found to yield as much *butter* in a week as one of the former; the milk being unquestionably of very superior quality; and, indeed, it was likely such should be the case, and that the artificial change in the animal economy, which leads to an excessive secretion of flesh and fat, should also be productive of other rich secretions. Within the last three or four years, affidavits were sworn before a magistrate in America, that an improved short horn cow imported thither produced after the rate of 20lb. of butter per week.*

Wherever the improved short-horns have been crossed with other cattle their superiority is equally manifest in respect of dairy qualifications as in every other.

The quantity of milk given by some of these cows is very great. It is by no means uncommon for them, in the beginning of the summer to yield 30 quarts a day, there are rare instances of their having given 36 quarts a day; but the average measure may be estimated at 22 or 24 quarts.

[From an experiment made by Mr. Calvert, of Sandysike, near Brampton, on the quantity of butter yielded by one of his improved short horns, she averaged in 32 weeks 11 21-32 lbs., having yielded during that period 373 lbs. of butter.]

Note by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.---Flora, the celebrated cow of the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa. produces when fresh from 16 to 20lbs. of butter per week.

THE HORSE.

[Quotations from Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture.]

The horse is vastly modified in his form and characters by the physical condition of the countries in which he is naturalized. If fed in a country of plains and rich herbage, he tends to become large in his form; and such is the character of the horse of the plains of Northern Europe, as of Holstein, England, and other countries abounding in rich herbage. But in an elevated country, where the herbage is scanty, the size and form of the horse vary with the circumstances in which he is placed. There he becomes small, hardy, and capable of subsisting on the scanty herbage with which the mountains supply him. No contrast between animals of the same species can be greater than that between the horse of the mountains and the horse of the plains. The pony of Norway or the Highlands of Scotland, as contrasted with the huge horse of the Lincolnshire fens, presents such extremes of strength and size that it is difficult to believe that creatures so different can be of the same species. Yet all this great diversity is produced by a difference in the supplies of food, as influenced by the effect of situation.—Nor is this peculiar to the horse; the domestic ox and the sheep are subject to the same law, and in a no less remarkable degree. These animals are essential to the subsistence of the human race, and, by a beneficent provision of nature, they are formed to adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed.

The horse fed on the arid plains and scanty herbage of warmer countries, assumes characters and a form entirely distinct from those of the large and massy animals fed on the rich pastures of temperate countries. It is from this cause that the large horse of England and the northern plains of Europe contrasts in a striking manner with the lighter shape of the horse of other regions. As we pass from the northern to the southern parts of Europe, this change of form and character appears, but yet more when we have crossed into Africa. There the horse of the desert displays the light form and agile shape which fit him for his condition. We see that he is here the creature of the circumstances in which he is placed. The heavy horse of the plains of Germany and England could no more subsist on the dry and scanty herbage of Arabia than on the heaths of Norway. The species would perish in conditions so different did nature not prove a remedy, by adapting the animal to its condition.

The ancient horses of the north of Europe must have consisted either of the smaller horses of the mountains or of the larger horses of the plains. The horse which was chiefly employed for common uses, for war, for the tournament, and even for the chase, seems to have been of the latter kind. This appears from the accounts and representations given of him, and from the form which he yet retains when unmixed with the blood of the lighter racers of the South and East. It is to this intermixture that the technical

term *blood* is applied. Importations long ago took place of horses from Spain, from Barbary, and the Levant; and, at a later period, from Arabia. The African and Arabian horses accordingly have given their characters to the blood horse of England and its innumerable varieties.

The animal in which this effect of blood is the most remarkable is the English race-horse. For the combination of speed with the necessary strength this creature can scarcely be surpassed. He forms, however, a race of artificial creation, admirably suited for a particular purpose, but not otherwise deserving of cultivation, except from this, that it is the stallions of his race that continue the excellence and purity of the parent stock.

The superior class of riding-horses generally termed the hunter, is perhaps the finest race of horses known. It combines the blood of the Arabian, and other races of the South and East, with the powerful form of the horses of the north of Europe in a much happier proportion than the race-horse.

From the hunter downwards to the races where no mixture of southern blood can be traced, the gradations are innumerable. It is in this class that our road-horses and hackneys, the horses employed in our coaches and carriages of all kinds, nay, often in the mere labor of heavy draught, are contained. It forms the most numerous class of horses in the country. But a large proportion is bad, having lost the hardiness and strength of the native race, without having arrived at the speed and other qualities of good breeding.

The remaining class of horses consist of those in which no mixture, or a very slight one, of stranger blood is found. These are the ponies of our mountains, or the larger horses of the plains. It is these last that interest the farmer as the animals of labour, and to them we commonly apply the term *cart-horse* or, *farm-horse*.

STABLE AND TREATMENT.

The farm-horse demands, neither in the training nor in the feeding, that nicety which is required in the case of the horse designed for rapid motion or irregular labor. He requires merely to be maintained in good order, never to be worked beyond his power, and never to be allowed to fall, in condition, below the work which he is to perform.

The stable for the farm-horse, as for every other, should be spacious and well ventilated. It is a great error to suppose that horses require a close, warm stable, to preserve them in health. To keep them fully sheltered, and free from action of any cold current, is all that is requisite. The horse is well suited to bear an equal temperature, but not sudden changes produced by artificial means. Farm-horses regularly worked have been known to be kept throughout the coldest winters in merely open sheds, not only without injury, but with greater benefit to their health than if they had been too closely confined.

Next to ventilation in importance, is cleanliness of the stable. No filth should be suffered to accumulate, but every day the stable should be cleaned out, with the same attention for the farm as for the saddle horse. In the farm-horse stable, every ploughman should have a small fork, a curry-comb, a brush, a mane comb and a foot-picker.

Light should be admitted into every stable, to a certain extent. But in the case of farm-horses, which are only in the stable during the hours of rest and feeding, less light is necessary than in the case of the saddle-horse, which passes a great part of his time within doors. The light required for the farm-horse stable is that which is sufficient to allow the workmen to perform their duties in the day-time. Sometimes there is a room adjoining the stable for holding the harness, but it is perfectly convenient and sufficient in practice, to have the simple furniture of the farm-horse hung on pins in the wall behind each pair of horses.

The food of the horse in this country consists of herbage, or green forage, as clovers and sainfoin, of dried forage, as hay and straw; of various farinaceous substances, as oats, barley, peas, and beans; and of the succulent roots of plants, as the potato, the turnip, the carrot, the parsnip, and the beet. Of the grains given to the horse, the most generally employed in this country, and that which is regarded as well adapted to his strength and spirit, is the oat.

The oat is, for the most part, given to the horse without any preparation, though it is sometimes bruised, which is always beneficial, by rendering it more easily masticated and digested. It is usually given in portions at a time, familiarly known under the term feeds; the measure of which, however, varies in different districts. A feed in some places consists of a gallon, being the eigthth part of a bushel, and weighing, upon a medium, about 4½ lbs.

Two gallons in the day, or 9 lbs., are considered to be good feeding when the horse is on dry food, and not on hard work; when on hard work, the quantity may be increased to 3 gallons, and when on light work, and green food, it may be reduced to 1 gallon, and sometimes altogether withdrawn. But on an average, 2 gallons in the day, that is, about 90 bushels in the year, may be sufficient in every case for the working horse of a farm. In practice, too, it is not the superior but the lighter oats, that are given to the farm-horses. These are the light corn formerly described.

Oats may be given to horses reduced to a state of meal, but this is only practised in the case of gruel given to a sick horse. To induce a horse to take gruel, it is put into a pail and placed beside him, so that when thirsty he may drink of it.

Meal is sometimes given with cold water to horses, when travelling. This is a refreshing feed to a horse on a journey, and a safe one when the chill is just taken off the water; but it is chiefly employed in journeys when time is of importance and it is accordingly rarely given in the case of a farm-horse, who should always have time given him to feed.

When oats are kept in a damp state, fungi grow upon them, and they acquire a musty smell and bad taste. They should never be given in this state to a horse, but should first be kilndried, so as to expel the moisture and destroy the fungi.

Barley is more nutritious than oats, although, in the practice of this country, it is not so much approved of in feeding. But over all the Continent, barley is the most common food of the horse. If bruised and mixed with chopped straw or hay, it is an excellent provender. But the most common method of giving barley to horses in England is in what is termed a mash. The barley in this case is boiled in water, and the whole is then allowed to stand until it is sufficiently cool. The mash forms admirable feeding for a sick horse; it keeps the bowels open, and is nutritive, without being heating.

In feeding horses, even when upon hard work, a practice has been introduced of feeding the horse entirely on steamed food, with chopped hay and straw. The proportions of the different kinds of food employed in this manner are not subject to rule. But about ¼ in weight of the whole may consist of the chaff of straw, ¼ of the chaff of hay, ¼ of bruised or coarsely ground grain, and ¼ may consist of steamed potatoes. To this should be added about 2 oz. of common salt. From 30 to 35 lbs. of this mixed provender, or on an average 32½ lbs. in 24 hours, will suffice for any horse.

Two methods may be adopted in the giving of this food. Either the whole substances may be mixed together, and a certain proportion given to the horses three or four times in the day; or the dry food alone may be given during the first part of the day, and the steamed food mixed with a portion of the dried food in a mess at night.

In the first case, that is, when the whole mess is to be mixed together, the potatoes or other steamed food are first to be prepared, then weighed and mixed with the chopped straw or hay, and with the bruised oats. The quantity for 24 hours being mixed and prepared, the proportion for each horse is to be weighed and set apart in its proper pail, and given to each horse at three or more times, as shall best suit with the work with which he is engaged, taking care that considerably the largest quantity shall be given at night.

When this method of feeding is adopted upon a farm, it should be confined entirely to the months of winter, for the horses of a farm will always be best and most economically fed during the months of summer on pasture and green forage.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	——	——
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11	——
Shoulders, do	"	10	——
Middlings, do	"	8½	9
Assorted, country,	"	7	8
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18½	25
Roll,	"	20	——
Cider,	barrel.	——	——
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	1 75	1 81
Chop Rye,	"	1 81	1 87
Eggs,	dozen.	——	——
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	——
No. 2,	"	6 75	——
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 00	4 12½
Mackerel, No. 3,	"	5 75	——
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	35 0
Lard,	pound.	10	10

BANK NTOE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	¼a½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	do
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	½
Cumberland,	¼a	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	do
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	1¼a2
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ½.		Ohio Banks, generally	2¼a3
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a2
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	¼a	New York State,	2¼a3
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2a2¼
Pittsburg,	1¼a2	Connecticut,	2a2¼
York,	¼a	New Hampshire,	2a2¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2	Maine,	2a2¼
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2a2¼
Do. [over 5]	¼a½	North Carolina,	2¼a3
Michigan Banks,	5a	South Carolina,	2¼a3
Canadian do.	5a	Georgia,	3a3½
		New Orleans.	4

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pair of White Turkeys would be purchased at the Agricultural Repository in Light near Pratt street, by ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr.
de 29 3t.

SAXONY RAMS.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale 2 full blooded *Saxony* RAMS, and 2 ¾ blooded do. These sheep are of a family remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the *best* prices in the market.

ALSO

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May 1829. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, Engnd. no 3

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE *editor of the Farmer and Gardener* has for sale two most beautiful Devonshire Bulls, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a full bred Durham bull and a pure Devon cow. This noble animal combines in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All *letters* to the editor upon the subject must be *post paid*. de 29

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

Embellished with a multitude of Comic Engravings.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞ *and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to th preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN 500 ENGRAVINGS will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticisms, Humour, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, *postage paid*. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ All orders must come postage paid.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. de 29

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair*, Jr., at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light* near *Pratt street, Baltimore*, a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture*, in which plain instructions are laid down for the *culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms*, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of $500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

Liberal discounts made to the trade.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

TO AGRICULTURISTS——The analysis of Soils, marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting to those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,
no 3 Druggists, No. 192 *Market street, Baltimore.*

LEON.

THE splendid bull LEON, is now at *Clairmont Nursery*, where he will remain a few weeks. He is a full blooded improved Durham short horn, and allowed to be one of the best bred animals in the country. He will serve Cows at $5 each. He is milk white, with a hide as glossy and soft as satin. For his pedigree, see the advertisement, in which he is offered for sale in this day's paper. no 3

DEVON STOCK.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener* can at all times supply orders for *Devon Cattle*. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility; the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the *Devonshire Oxen*, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of six miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter *post paid* to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener. nov 10 4t

FOR SALE.

A DURHAM Short-horn bull 15-16 blood. He is from a fine cow and got by Col. *Powel's* celebrated bull *Monk*—now two years old. Price, delivered at York, Pa., $130.

Letters addressed to the editor *post paid*, will be attended to. nov 10 2t

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A full blooded Improved Durham Short-horn bull rising five years old, and his 3 sons from 1 to 2 years old each, 7-8 bred, has been left with the editor of the Farmer and Gardener for sale. These are first rate animals, and would be sold a bargain, if application be made promptly.

All applications by letter must be post paid.
nov 17 3t.

FOR SALE,

A HEIFER rising a year old, in calf by Leon, with a pedigree which makes her a 15-16ths bred improved Durham Short horn—she is well grown, and prettily marked.—Enquire of the editor. no 3

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to
Dec. 8 JAMES MOORE.

GRIST MILLS.

The subscriber has for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, a few of those effective Grist Mills, so much approved of by gentlemen who have tried them. They are adapted to horse-power, and with ease will manufacture 3 bushels of grain into the most beautiful lively meal in an hour. JAMES MOORE.
Dec. 8. 4t.

STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAMS.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore*, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 *full bred* and *seven* 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their *pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the British Herd book*. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered.—To any person, company, or society, who may want *several, a great bargain* would be given.

☞ Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be *post paid*. nov 10 4t

RUFFIN ON CALCAREOUS MANURES,

SECOND EDITION, just received at this office.

ALSO,

A few pounds of the *celebrated* SKINLESS OATS, price 50 cents per lb. said to produce 80 bushels per acre. R. SINCLAIR, jr. Seedsman,
oc 13 2t connected with this office